



The relationship model between the misconduct with motivation coaches elite female athletes

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The relationship model between the misconduct with motivation coaches elite female athletes

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to present a model of the relationship between coaches' misconduct and the progressive motivation of elite female athletes. The method of the study was a factor analysis and in terms of implementation, it was a field study. The population of the study consisted of all elite female athletes composed of two team-based and two individual sports including cycling and rowing who were invited to the national team camp in 2016. The total sample size of 190 athletes were selected. Data was collected using questionnaires including Bloorizadeh's examination of the experience of misconduct (2013), Lange and Frisch's progressive motivation (2006). Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used to predict the change and method of factor analysis, and T-test was used to examine the fitness of model and determining the effect was done by statistical softwares such as SPSS, Excel and SMART-PLS. The results of the study indicated that there were multiple relationships between the components of misconduct and the progressive motivation of elite female athletes. The components of misconduct explained the progressive motivation. Goodness of fit indices (NFI, SRMR), with their interpretation, showed that the model did not have a fairly suitable fitness and the indices should be interpreted with caution in SMART-PLS.

Key words: Progressive motivation, Misconduct, Elite athletes, Female athletes.



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Introduction

The increasing expansion of sport is such that millions of people around the world associated to sports, especially athletes, coaches, referees and club managers, photographers, reporters, those involved in sports press and other mass media, all are working in the sports activities (6). For this reason, sport is an important part of our culture and society, and includes coaches, athletes and people at all stages of life. Coaches can have positive and negative effects on the environment of the lives of athletes at different levels of the championship. The coaches are the key leaders and managers of every sports team. Therefore, they should be familiar with the principles and methods of team leadership, how to use of coaching power and the effective relationship with athletes (7). In today's advanced world, no athlete can progress very well without a knowledgeable and capable coach. According to Robben Frost, coaches are the main pillar of the sports teams. The championship sport, on the one hand, stimulates the motivation and modeling for physical activities among different classes of society, especially the youth, and on the other hand, with the positive effects on the international dimension, it causes further familiarization of different countries and cultures with each other, and a deeper understanding of different nations. Research indicates that nowadays, athletes often have to endure psychological and physiological burdens by their coaches to gain excellence in sport (12).

Regarding this, misconduct is a pattern of the physical, sexual, emotional violence, or neglect by someone who acts as a helper (such as parents and coaches) which results in actual or potential injury to the athlete. Typical known types of misconduct include physical misconduct, sexual misconduct, emotional misconduct and neglect (11). So far, some cases of the occurrence of misconduct have been studied in sport, but there are not sufficient applied research for the codification of ethical rules and regulations. Nowadays, athletes often have to endure psychological and physiological burdens by their coaches to gain excellence in sport, so that the line between misconduct and practice is unclear (2). A coach can motivate athletes with proper behavior. Progressive motivation is one of the important psychological characteristics that has a direct impact on the performance of athletes in competitive sport. The motivational processes are



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defined by the psychological characteristics that reinforce and direct the individual's progressive behavior (11).

In this regard, Afshar (2014) investigated the relationship between coaches' misconduct and the effectiveness and satisfaction of elite wrestlers of Alborz province in Iran. The results showed that there is a negative significant correlation between coach's misconduct, which generally has four sub-indicators such as emotional misconduct, physical misconduct, sexual misconduct and coach's neglect, coaching effectiveness and satisfaction of athletes.

In a study, Lavoie (2016) investigated coach's performance, the athletes' satisfaction, and the use of an action-driven motivation model. The findings showed a self-efficacious relationship between action oriented personality and coach's performance with athletes' satisfaction [9].

Fikrat (2014) conducted a research titled "The Relationship between Coaching Leadership Style and Progressive Motivation: A Study on Soccer Players." The results of the study indicated that there was a significant relationship between the leadership styles of coaches with the progressive motivation of athletes. The results also showed that from among components of leadership style of coaches including the social support and democratic behavior, there was a significant relationship between them and the progressive motivation of athletes (6).

Research has shown that some non-standard coaching methods can be considered as a threat to psychological and physiological health. Research and study in the field of the championship sport to improve performance is very important from the point of view of managers and sponsors, because determining the factors affecting the level of the progressive motivation of the players and ultimately team performance contribute significantly to the success of the teams.

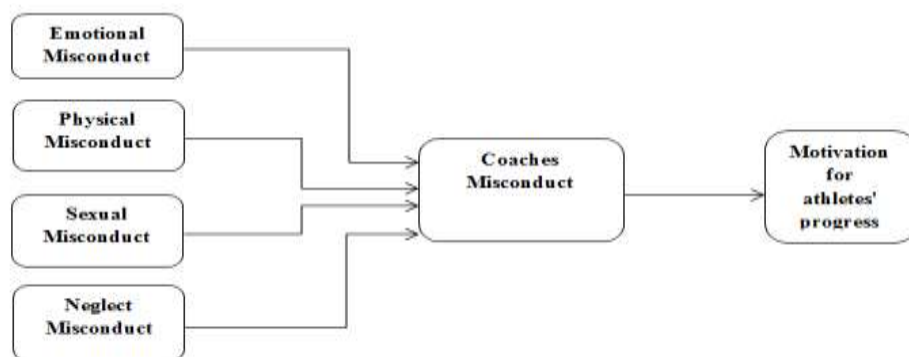
Considering the importance of these features, few studies have been devoted to getting a comprehensive theoretical model of the progressive motivations of players in sport to consider the evolutionary variables of the progressive motivations. If one knows the relationship between the players' motivational situation and their misconduct, then one can assume that in the form of a theoretical model, the recent variable contributes to the explanation of the progressive motivations of the athletes.



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The ambiguity on coaching effectiveness and their relationship with the progressive motivations of the athletes has led to the development of many research projects. Contradictions in the field of theoretical discussions and background of the research are the source of the question of this study. Through providing the following conceptual model, the present study tries to seek an answer to the following question: Is there any relationship between the sources of power and coaches' misconduct with the progressive motivation of the elite female athletes? What is the model if the answer is positive?



Conceptual model of research

Methodology

The research method was factor analysis and in terms of implementation, it was a field study. The population of the study included all elite female athletes consisting of two team-based sports including basketball and futsal, and two individual sports groups including cycling and rowing, who were in Premier League and were invited to the national team camp. The total sample size of 190 athletes were selected. Data was collected using questionnaires including Bloorizadeh's examination of the experience of misconduct (2013), Cronbach's alpha coefficient 0.90, Lange and Frisch's progressive motivation (2006). Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the questionnaire was 0.90. The formal validity of the questionnaires was verified by the sports management professors. To analyze the collected data, descriptive statistics were used to summarize and categorize the raw data and calculate the mean, frequency, standard deviation and plotting of the graphs and tables. Inferential statistics methods such as Pearson correlation coefficient were used to investigate the relationship between research variables and regression analysis in order to



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predict the change and method of factor analysis and T-test was used to examine fitness of the model. To determine the effects, statistical softwares such as SPSS, Excel and SMART-PLS were applied.

Results

The results of the study indicated that in the present study, the age mean of participants was 25.01 years. In this study, average attendance of participants at national team was 4.5 years. 68.5% of participants majored in physical education and 31.5% of them studied in disciplines other than physical education. Most of the participants had a bachelor's degree (46.7%). The lowest number was related to associate degree (10.9%), and none of the participants had PhD. The resulting figure 3.57 represented the progressive motivation higher than mean in research samples.

According to the results of this study, the mean of coaches' misconduct in four subscales of misconduct were as follows: emotional misconduct (0.55), physical misconduct (1.05), sexual misconduct (0.44) and coach's neglect (0.92), which indicate a low level of misconduct among the coaches of the disciplines studied.

Given the number of participants based on the central limit theory, the distribution of data can be assumed natural. In addition, to robust data against the violation of assumptions Bootstrap confidence intervals were used. Finally, SMART-PLS software was used for formulating and testing the model.

The results of multivariate regression analysis in Table 4 showed that there were multiple relationships between the components of misconduct and the progressive motivation of the progress of elite female athletes ($F_{(185,4)} -9.27$, $P -0.000$). Given the value of coefficient of determination, the components of misconduct explain 0.16 of variance of the progressive motivation. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected.

Similarly, the results of the Durbin-Watson test in Table 1 showed that the value of this statistics was between 1 and 3, which indicates the assumption of the independence of errors in the regression.

Table 1. Statistical characteristics of regression



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R	R²	SE	Durbin-Watson
0.45	0.16	5.06	1.92

Table 2. Results of regression analysis

Source	SS	Df	MS	F	Sig.
Regression	951.2	4	273.8	9.27	0.001
Remaining	4741.5	185	25.6		
All	5692.7	189			

Table 3 shows the coefficients of the components of misconduct. As you can see, only sexual misconduct is a significant predictor of the progressive motivation.

Table 3. Coefficients

Indices	B	Beta	t	P	BCa 95 %	Tolerance	VIF
Fixed amount	36.7	-	60.9	0.001	[35.38, 4.09]	-	-
Physical misconduct	0.13	0.02	0.205	0.865	[-1.1,1.3]	2.92	0.342
Emotional misconduct	-1.08	-0.16	-1.9	0.057	[-2.0, 1.25]	1.75	0.569
Sexual misconduct	-4.13	-0.44	-4.5	0.001	[-6.1, -2.08]	2.17	0.460
Neglect misconduct	1.4	0.19	1.59	0.151	[-0.3, 46.04]	3.14	0.318

In addition, all values of VIF were lower than 10, and all the statistical tolerance were higher than 0.2. Therefore, one can confidently conclude that there is no collinearity between the predictor variables.



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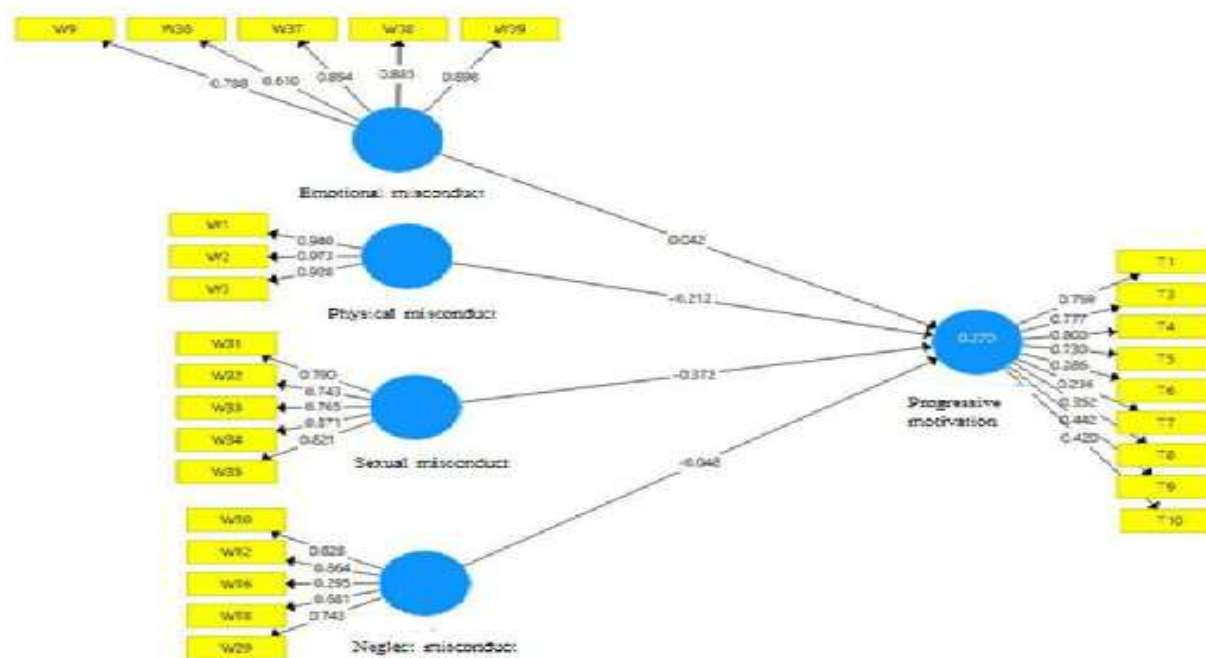


Figure 2. Developed model

Besides, the value of the common index with cross-validation (CV com) was 0.20 for progressive motivation and 0.52 for misconduct. Moreover, added index value with cross-validation (CV Red) for the intrinsic variable was 0.06 for progressive motivation and 0.10 for misconduct. All of these values are higher than zero, which means that the observed values were well reconstructed and the model of figure 4-4 has predictive ability.

Finally, R2 for the progressive motivation was equivalent to 0.25, which is considered moderate and the value is 0.16 for misconduct which is also moderate.

In table 8, goodness of fit indices (NFI, SRMR), along with their interpretation, shows that the model did not have a fairly suitable fitness and the null hypothesis was confirmed. However, in PLS-SMART, indices should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4. Goodness of fit indices

Indices	Amount	Interpretation
NFI	0.53	Values higher than 0.9 are acceptable
SRMR	0.15	Values below 0.10 in PLS are acceptable

Discussion and Conclusion



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The results of this study using multivariate regression analysis show that there are multiple relationships between the components of misconduct and the progressive motivation progress of elite female athletes. According to the value of determination coefficient, the components of misconduct explain 0.16 the variance of the progressive motivation and sexual misconduct is a significant predictor of the progressive motivation. The results of this study are consistent with the results of the research by Afshar (2012), and Bloorizadeh (2013). The behavior is a pattern of physical, sexual, emotional violence or neglect by a helper (such as parents and coaches), which leads to the actual or potential injury in the athlete (8). The four typical known types of misconduct are: physical, sexual and emotional misconduct, and neglect. Finally, it should be made clear that both children and adults are vulnerable to misconduct, harassment and bullying in terms of experience. Actually, many of the research that have been conducted to date on misconduct, harassment and bullying in sport were based on interviews with adults and only a few researchers have argued that the dynamic imbalance power between the coach and athlete in the sports environment creating a vulnerability situation against misconduct to the athlete is not limited to the age of the athlete. In addition, it should be noted that misconduct, harassment and bullying can occur among people of the same gender. Both men and women may commit misconduct, harassment or bullying by their same-gender people, or there can be experienced cases of misconduct, harassment and bullying by women or men of the same gender (11). Contradictory research finding were not found in the result of the present study. Harassment is defined as the unwanted unilateral or group actions or forced behaviors committed in a position of authority (such as coach, high-ranking officials and managers) against the athlete. These behaviors are vulnerable to injury and as a result, harassment occurs outside the context of supporting relationships (12). This term refers to behaviors that violate human rights laws of individuals. It seems that harassment like misconduct is based on the misuse of power and trust of others (12). Individuals may experience harassment individually or in group. Unfortunately, many studies confirm the existence of the misconduct among sports coaches. The present study also showed that coaches' misconduct, especially sexual misconduct, predicted a decrease in the progressive motivation of the elite female athletes. Therefore, it is emphasized that sports



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coaches behave with their athletes with good attention and try to identify the best ways to deal with athletes in training, practice, and match.

The general conclusion indicated that the coaches can have positive and negative effects on the environment of the lives of athletes at different levels of championship. Research indicates that behavior of individuals is effective and can stimulate progressive motivation or reduce it.

However, there is a controversy among the researchers considering the impacts of misconduct.

On the other hand, athletes today often have to endure psychological and physiological burdens by their coaches to gain excellence in sport, so that the line between misconduct and practice is unclear.

The results of this study show that there is a relationship between the components of misconduct and the progressive motivation of elite female athletes. Therefore, the managers and those involved in sport should pay special attention to these variables during the promotion and the evaluation of the coaches and their appointment. The familiarity of the coaches with methods to use the correct behavior, the advantages and disadvantages of a behavior and its impact on the progressive motivation of athletes, as well as the destructive effects of misconduct and its components shall be emphasized. However, despite the correlation, goodness of fit indices and their interpretation show that the model does not have a fairly suitable fitness and indicators should be interpreted with caution.



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